

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. 1735.

91070.

Observations on the final Remarks relating to the Ancient Constitution.



SOLOMON, who is pronounced the wisest of Men, says, *Bray a Fool in a Mortar, he won't leave his Folly*: This Proverb is fully verified in the Advocate for the ancient Constitution, who, tho' fairly beaten out of every Proposition he hath advanced, tho' it hath been carried to De-

monstration, that our Forefathers were without Liberty; that they had no Representatives till near Edward the first's Reign, and, that after they had obtained the privilege of Representation, the Prerogative of the Crown was so great, as to baffle the Force of all our Laws, and ride Triumphant over all our Liberties; yet, this Man of historical Understanding, has the senseless frontery, to continue the Controversy with an Air of Infatuation, and imaginary Success.

THERE is not a more silly Ambition, as a late excellent Writer observes, than that of having the last Word in a Dispute. The only just End of all polemical Writing, is to clear up some important Point, which is either really doubtful in itself, or hath been made the subject of Litigation; and, when the Parties on both sides have produced the best Arguments they are able for their different Opinions, the Publick must be left to decide between them: All beyond this is mere Cavilling; and, instead of informing the World, serves only to lead them further into the Dark. People of capacious Dispositions, and with very small Abilities, may wrangle eternally upon any Subject, and keep a Controversy alive, by personal Altercations, perpetual Repetitions of the same thing, or, running off to Questions that are quite foreign to the original Dispute.

THIS hath been so exactly the Case of our late Contender for the Honour of the ancient Constitution, that I am resolved to put a finishing Hand to the Contest, by shewing the Absurdities, Subterfuges, Prevarications, and ridiculous Positions of the Author before us, who first raised this Phantom of an ancient Constitution, on purpose to disgrace the Revolution; and now, (the Point being fully proved upon him) nearly cries out, that God knows his Heart, he had no such wicked Intention.

SINCE Mr. D'Avours published his last *Craftsman* on this Subject, called *Final Remarks*, there have been two excellent Papers in the *Gazetteer*: The one illustrates and strengthens the Argument against him; and, the other shews his Contradictions in so strong a Light, that every honest Man must abhor so wretched a Prevaricator. These Papers contain a sufficient Answer; but the Subject is of such Importance, (no less depending upon it, than whether the Revolution was of any Service to us) that I will never forsake it as long as this Author hath any thing to say, whether to the Purpose or not to the Purpose; for, I won't leave him so much as the Shadow or Appearance of an Argument, or even the sound of Words.

He charges me with rambling into a formal Defence of the Revolution against the Author of the *Dissertation on Parties*; and then asks, what has all the empty Stuff (so he calls Reason and Facts) about the Revolution, which I have lately filled my Papers with, to do with the present Argument? What hath the Revolution to do with the present Argument? Why, every thing: 'Tis, indeed, the Argument itself; for, if the ancient Constitution was better than the Modern; if our Forefathers had really more Liberty before the Revolution, than we have enjoy'd since: If the Security for their Liberties was stronger than ours; and, the Prerogative of the Crown was less Prejudicial to the Rights of the People, than the new Constitution of the Revenue; then it follows, that the Revolution was so far from being a Blessing, that 'twas a Curse: And, the Inference from that is very easily deduced, we ought to try another Revolution; and, to have another, and a better Renewal of our ancient Constitution.

We need not, I believe, refer to his Papers as a Proof that he hath said all these terrible Things against the Revolution: They are fresh, and every Body remembers them: But, if they don't, let them turn to

the *Craftsman*, which *Britannicus* quoted of April 6, 1734, and there they will see, that the ancient Constitution is preferred in EVERY RESPECT, to the Constitution since the Revolution; and yet, this Man hath the matchless Impudence to ask, Who hath ever said, that the ancient Constitution was better, in every Respect, than the Modern? Or, that it was not considerably improved, in many, by the Revolution? And then he adds, 'That the only Difference between Us and the Ministerial Writers consists in this, that they date all our real Liberty from the Revolution, as its original Aera; and set us forth as a Nation of Slaves by Law established before that Time; whereas We look upon it only as a Renewal of our ancient Constitution: We have said, indeed, that this Building is not finished, but requires some additional Works; and, we have also said, that a new Sort of Power hath sprung up out of the Revolution, which hath already more than equalled the ancient Prerogative of the Crown, in ANY FORMER REIGN; and tends more effectually to the Destruction of our Constitution.'

WHAT an historical Idiot is this! In the same Breath, and in the very same Paragraph, to say, the ancient Constitution was considerably improved by the Revolution; and yet to say, that a new Sort of Power is established by it, which hath already more than equalled the ancient Prerogative in any Reign, and more effectually tends to destroy the Constitution.

BUT, it seems, the Revolution is graciously allow'd to be a Renewal of the ancient Constitution: So We and Us (that is, Lord B—— and myself) allow a Renewal, of what? A Renewal of a Non-entity. That sure can't be renewed which never existed. If the Revolution was only a Renewal of our ancient Constitution, it can be shewn what that Constitution was, and when it was framed: You are called upon to shew that, Sir. Shew when we had such a Constitution as was settled at the Revolution; and then we will allow you to call it a Renewal: But, till then, 'tis a ridiculous Appellation, and thrown out on purpose to lessen the Honour of that glorious, because nationally useful Event.

NOTHING can be more puerile nor absurd than this Author's saying, 'the only Difference between us and the ministerial Writers.' And in another Place, 'the Arguments which the ministerial Writers have advanced on this Subject,' when, in Truth, he might as properly call them, octagonal, rectangular, or quadrangular Writers; for these Epithets have just as much Relation to the present Controversy as ministerial. What hath the Ministry to do with this Subject any more than other Men? The Question is not, Whether the Ministry be good or bad, wise or foolish? But, Whether the Revolution is of any Use to the Nation, or not? That, and that only is the Question; for, if we got nothing by the Revolution, it was made in vain; if we lost by it, as this infamous Writer affirms, it ought to be reversed, and something better, that is, another Revolution take Place in its stead.

The Dissertator on Parties hath, he says, by defending the Revolution with so much Strength of Argument, reconciled great Numbers of Persons to it, who had formerly entertained some Prejudices against it, and confirmed others in those good Impressions, which they had already begun to receive, &c.

WONDROUS good Man truly, is this Dissertator, to go about converting, reconciling, and confirming! But this happens to be every Word false; for he is so far from removing the Prejudices against the Revolution, that he hath increased and strengthened them. He has, 'tis true, on purpose to cajole and deceive the Whigs, run down the old Principles of the Jacobites and Tories about hereditary Right, passive Obedience, and Non-resistance: But then, what has he done to gain the Hearts of these Jacobites and Tories? Why, truly, made them a noble Sacrifice; he has sacrificed the Revolution itself: For after he had defended the Principles, and justified the Means, which brought it about, he said it was gold for nothing. This is the Point which he has laboured to prove in all his Papers, That, tho' the Means were right, the End was never answered, nor the Design ever executed; that tho' Resistance was justifiable against King James, yet we got nothing by making the Prince of Orange King; but were rather considerable Losers, because the new Constitution of the Revenue is more fatal to our Liberties than ever the ancient Prerogative of the Crown was, even in the worst Reigns, and more prejudicial to our Constitution.

I ask then, Could such a Man as this remove Prejudices, against the Revolution? Must not he naturally and necessarily create, increase, and confirm them? Must not he, as far as his low Sophistry, and bold Assertions can find Credit, make many Men cool and indifferent, at least, to the Revolution, and so not care what became of it, or the Settlement consequent upon it, nor whether another Revolution succeeds it, or not? This Mischief, I believe, he has done among some weak or discontented Whigs: And as for the Jacobites and Tories, he has made them so thoroughly hate the Revolution, and the present Settlement of the Crown, that they seem prepared for any Event, and are waiting, with some Impatience, for the proper Means to try their Fortunes in another Revolution, since the last has proved so unkind to them, and so useless, or rather, so pernicious to the Nation.

F. OSBORNE.

[To be continued.]

An Advertisement, to be continued every Week, that the People may see what Sort of Men are lifted among the Patriots, and Writers for publick Virtue.

WHEREAS a certain tall, impudent A——y (eminently distinguished by his Villainies in all Parts of Life, who suborned Evidences to hang his Benefactor that gave him Bread when he was not able to purchase it, and was told in open Court, by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, in MY HEARING, that he, and his Confederates would have been hanged in any other Country; who also declared in publick Company, that 'twas a Piece of basic Virtue to murder Sir Robert Walpole; and that he would be the Hero, was not his Hand restrained by his own RASCALLY TIMIDITY) is again admitted to be one of the Writers of the *Craftsman*, and has, last Week, thrown together a Parcel of Billinggate Words about Mr. Osborne, which he calls *Analytical Reasoning* about the Bank Contract: This is to certify all whom it may concern, that if any other Person, capable of writing upon an Argument without personal Scurrilities, will shew him what he ought to recant, he will recant; but at present he conceives, that he has nothing to do with the different Relations concerning the Bank Contract, having only quoted what was said in *The Considerations upon the Funds*, which he thinks as good Authority as any that hath yet appeared against it.

ADVERTISEMENT concerning the Bank Contract.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty King George the First, Chap. the 28th, entitled, *An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South Sea Company, &c.* It is amongst other Things therein DECLARED, "That J——A——, Esq; late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and a Member of the House of Commons, in Breach of the great Trusts in him reposed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the late Directors of the South Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, and had been GUILTY OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND MOST INFAMOUS CORRUPTIONS, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the manifest Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom." And whereas the said J——A—— not repenting himself of his execrable Wickedness, nor making Attonement for his infamous Corruption, continues to insult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expence, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. And whereas not ashamed of his most fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Transactions in the fatal South Sea Year, he endeavours with a Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Mischief of that whole Affair on a Person no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the BANK CONTRACT, to the Contrivance of that Person, though it appears that

that he himself projected, solicited, advised, imported, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majesty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been Guilty of the most dangerous and infamous Corruptions. And this is likewise to desire all Judges, Justices, Counsellors, Benchers, Bailiffs, Hangmen, &c. that if the said J — A — persists in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, where-ever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Punishment.

N. B. The Craftsman having at length promised speedily to publish an Answer to the CASE OF THE BANK CONTRACT, the Additional Advertisement of September the 6th, is for that Reason omitted, in hopes that he will be as good as his Word, and trifle no longer with the Publick, nor prevaricate on Points, which He hath treated as of the greatest Importance.

Advertisement concerning the TRUE STATE OF THE Bank Contract, so often promised in the Craftsman.

September 27. 1735.

WHEREAS, on the late Defeat of the Craftsman, and the Triumphs of his Adversaries over him on the Subject of the Bank Contract, a Resolution was taken, that something must be published; and an Express was sent into Yorkshire, to bring up the true State of the said Contract: And whereas an Answer is returned that the same is irrecoverably lost, by reason it was no where entered but in a GREEN BOOK, which was intitled, An Account of secret Transactions between the Right Honourable J — A — Esq; Ch — of the E — g — r, and the Most Worshipful F — H — Esq; Director of the South Sea Company, and which was burnt and destroyed at the Instances of the said J — A —, in the Presence of the said F — H —, just before the Meeting of Parliament, at the End of the Year 1720: This is to give Notice, that if any learned and ingenious Person can assist the Craftsman in this Extremity, and furnish him with any tolerable Excuses, either for his Patrons, or, if that be impossible, for himself, in order to the dropping of the Controversy; such Person is desired to apply at the usual Places, without Loss of Time, and may be assured of having the most extraordinary Encouragement.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday came in a Mail from Holland, by which we had Letters from the Rhine confirming the Arrival of the Bavarian and Palatine Contingent, consisting of 2000 Men, at the Imperial Camp near Wisloch; but they bring no other material News, only that the Count de Bellisle is marched with 25,000 Men to the Moselle, to prevent Count Seckendorf, who is also marched with a great Body, from taking Winter-Quarters in that Neighbourhood.

Those from Vienna tell us, that the Commission established by the Emperor, to consider of Ways and Means for raising the necessary Sums to enable his Imperial Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour, have resolved to lay a sort of Poll Tax, upon the substantial Families of the Emperor's hereditary Dominions; which Tax is to be proportioned into three Classes. The most wealthy Families are to furnish each 2000 Florins; those of the next Class 1000 Florins; and the third 500 Florins each. They will be allowed to furnish the said Sums either in Money or Plate, reckoning 18 Florins to the Mark; and they are to have Bonds upon the Bank, which is to begin paying them off in 1737, with Interest at 5 per Cent. This Resolution has been approved by his Imperial Majesty, and in pursuance thereof, Notes have been sent to the respective Families. 'Tis computed, that this Tax will bring in a Million and a half to the Imperial Chest, in less than a Month's Time.

The Letters from Italy bring nothing that is fresh.

Yesterday Morning her Majesty, his Highness the Duke, and the Princesses, took the Air in their Chaises round Chelsea, Brumpton, &c. and about 10 o'Clock returned to Kensington.

This Morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke and the three Eldest Princesses, will take the Diversion of hunting a Hind in Richmond New Park, after which they will dine at Kew, and in the Evening return to Kensington.

Last Thursday Night about 9 o'Clock his Grace the Duke of Richmond set out for Dover to embark for France, to execute a private Commission.

Last Tuesday Thomas Wise, Esq; died at his House at Kingston upon Thames, in the 75th Year of his Age.

Next Week the young Prince of Modena is expected here, and a large House is taken for his Highness in St. James's Street.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty viewed 300 seperannuated Seamen, in the Garden behind the Admiralty-Office, when their Lordships were pleased to minute several of them down for the Pension of Greenwich Hospital.

Yesterday Mr. Wood, a Farmer of Shrewsbury, died at the Infirmary at Westminster, aged 72 Years, who had a Stone taken from last Week by Mr. Cheselden, which weigh'd above 10 Ounces.

Dublin, Sept. 20. Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleased to appoint Richard Penefather, Esq; to be one of the Governors of the County of Tipperary, in the Room of Kinsmill Penefather, Esq; deceased.

Yesterday the warning Guns were carried down to Ringsend, in order to give Notice of the Arrival of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, in the Bay, who is expected in a Day or two, together with his Dutchess, &c.

We have an Account from Limrick, that a great Quantity of Rum and Brandy hath been lately seized in an Island near the Mouth of the Shannon, where it was buried in a Cellar. This Seizure, for the Quantity, is the greatest that ever was made in those Parts, there being 6207 Gallons of Rum, and 1862 Gallons of Brandy, brought up and lodged in the King's Storehouse; and no doubt a considerable Quantity was drank and wasted in digging it out, and bringing it up the River above 20 Miles. Besides the Custom-house Officers, there was a Guard of 100 Soldiers constantly employed, and little enough to keep it from the Populace, who would fain have rescued it. The Merchants who have suffered the Loss, have made the Person whom they suspected of informing, already feel their Resentment; for they have hunted out all his Debts, and taken out separate Actions, on which they have arrested him. The Mob, who are of their Side, threatened to pull him to Pieces. To prevent their being as good as their Word, the Civil Magistrate was obliged to get a Party of the Army to guard him to Prison, where he is safely lodged. Besides the Rum and Brandy, there are 4 Casks of Mountain Wine seized.

Last Week the King's Boat at Drogheda, having Information that a Smuggling-Boat intended to run Goods on the Coast, went out in quest of her. They discovered her about Sun-rise in the Morning, lying close to the Shore near Lambay. When the King's Boat came up with her, she made no Resistance, tho' she had the Advantage in Number of Hands. She had 17 Chests of Tea on board, besides Rum and Brandy, all which were carried to the King's Stores in Drogheda.

The Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, at the General Session of the Peace held by Adjournment on Thursday the 25th Day of this Instant September, at Hick's Hall in St. John Street, presented as a publick Nuisance, a Market or Fair, called Michaelmas, or Mile-End Fair, kept and held in the Fields near the High Road at Mile-End, on the 29th of September, in every Year yearly; but of late Years, and since the Revival thereof, the said Market or Fair at such Time and Place aforesaid, hath been kept 5, 6, or 7 Days successively, beyond and contrary to the original Grant, which occasions many riotous and tumultuous Assemblies of disorderly Persons there, to the great Disturbance of his Majesty's Subjects; and they also presented all publick Playhouses, Booths, or Sheds, where Plays, Drolls, and Interludes are played, acted, or shown, as great Nuisances, and intollerable Prejudices to the Publick, by tempting, alluring, and drawing many, especially the Youth, from their Duty to God, their Parents, and Masters. Upon which Presentment the Court of Sessions desired and recommended to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing in that Division, to put the Laws in Execution against so great and growing an Evil, and to punish all Offenders, who shall presume to act in any of the Premises above-mentioned.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 142 for the Opening. India 149 1-half. South Sea 82 3-4ths to 83. Old Annuity 108 for the Opening. New ditto 106 7-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 94 1-half. Emperor's Loan 100 3-4ths. Royal-Assurance 97 1-half. London-Assurance 12 5-8ths. Books shut. York Buildings 2 3-4ths. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 41. 19s. to 51. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 16s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. Premium. New Bank Circulation 31. 15s. to 17s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 5s. to 7s. 6d. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. per Cent. Discount.

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the Rose Inn in Sittingborne in the County of Essex have been lately sold under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Kennel and Richard Kennel, and the said Inn being industriously reported to have been shut up: This is to fore to give Notice, that the aforesaid Inn is now completely furnished with good new Furniture, in a much handsomer and better Manner than before, and hath been continued open ever since the said Commission took Place, and is now kept by HENRY ADNEY, from the Bell Inn in St. James's, Haymarket, where all Persons will meet with the best of Lodging, Stabling, good Entertainment, and civil Usage.

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